

GK (Pakistan Affairs)Q1.(i) Introduction

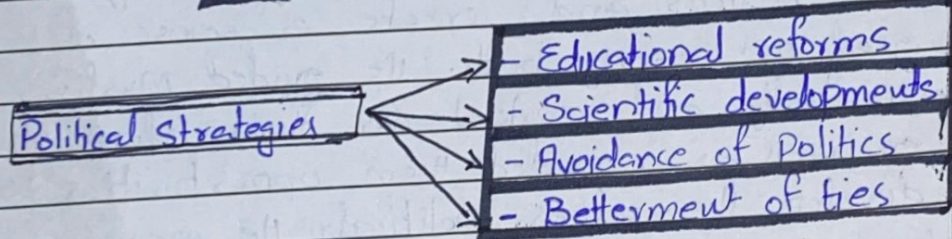
The war of 1857 served to be a catastrophic event for Muslims of subcontinent. They solely were belived to be responsible for all the massacre that took place on May 10, 1857. This placed their condition, once superior, in a condition of distress. In this situation, it was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who worked tirelessly to clear any misunderstanding among both the nations and create a sense of good ties among both. He guided Muslims spiritually and worked for their education as well as provided them opportunities to develop themselves politically. He was a torch bearer who guided Muslims to a path of glory and well being.

(ii) Overview of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Life and Muslim State

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on 17 October, 1817 in Delhi. He belonged to a family of civil servants. He got his early education from Delhi, he was interested in Islamic education and the other worldly knowledge. He acquired education from scholars like Maulvi Hamiduddin and also pursued medicine. During his age, the condition of Muslims had worsened, the East India Company had occupied almost every corner of the subcontinent.

In 1857, the war of independence broke out against the British company, which saw huge loss however, the British recovered itself and came to conclude that Muslims alone were responsible for all the massacre occurred against them. This led to total ignorance of Muslims in all spheres of life and the violation of all of their rights. Sir Syed in these times helped Muslims to revive their status.

(iii) Political Strategy of Sir Syed for Protection of Muslim Interests in British India



a- Educational reforms

Sir Syed asked Muslims to focus on education, specifically the Western. He believed that it was the only way through which Muslims could get a good status and revive themselves. For this purpose he established multiple schools in Moradabad & Ghazipur.

b- Scientific developments

He developed a scientific society in 1864. It was used for the purpose of translating Western knowledge in native language to increase understanding of locals.

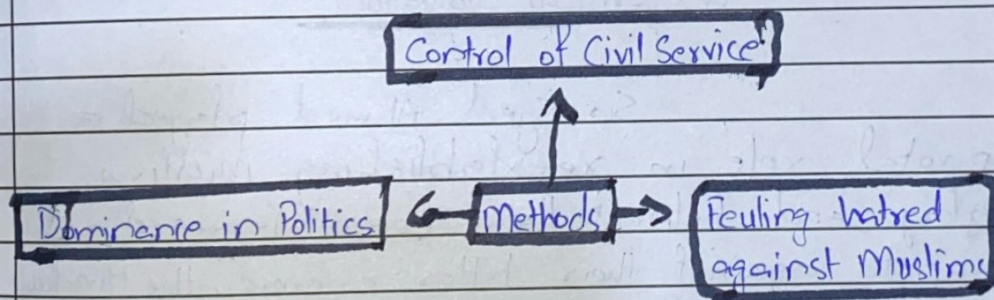
c. Avoidance of politics

Sir Syed asked Muslims to avoid participation in politics as he believed that without proper education, they will be faced with direct opposition from the Hindus as they dominated Indian National Congress.

d. Betterment of ties with British

Sir Syed emphasized the betterment of ties with British as an essential element for Muslims' betterment. He published various pamphlets including the cause of Indian Revolt in which he tried to clear all misunderstandings in Britishers' minds.

(iv) Methods Adopted by Indian National Congress



a. Control of civil service

Indian National Congress was solely representative parties of Hindus. They did not allow space for Muslims to participate in its affairs. Indians through good ties controlled the civil service and had a strong say in affairs of India.

b- Dominance in Politics

Indian National Congress dominated the political sphere of India. They promoted the idea that Muslims should not be given any space in governance and were solely responsible for 1857 revolt.

c- Fostering hatred against Muslims

They used all their efforts to fuel hatred against Muslims. The sole goal of INC was to keep Muslims at bay so that they could not develop or establish cordial ties. This hatred motivated Sir Syed to ask Muslims to improve themselves in political spheres of India.

(v) Critical Evaluation

Sir Syed Ahmed played a pivotal role in reestablishing Muslim glory and helped them come forward and compete against their bitter enemies, the Hindus. Sir Syed's efforts are commendable as they helped Muslims to revive their status and create a sense of a separate nation, this in turn gave rise to future ideas of separate electorate, and the ideas of separate Muslim homeland. Sir Syed served as a torch bearer in Indian Muslim's history and without him Muslims state could not have improved.

(vi) Conclusion

To sum up, the Indian National Congress's only aim was to consolidate and strengthen the image of Hindus by bypassing Muslims. It was due to efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan that Muslims developed the sense of betterment and pursued Western education and developed cordial ties with the British which in turn led to their emergence as a separate nation.

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Q2-

(i) Introduction

"We are the first generation to feel the effects of climate change and last who can do something about it."

- Former U.S. President,
Barack Obama

Climate change is a prevailing issue globally, and Pakistan despite being a major contributor is the most climate vulnerable country in the world. It is prone to disasters induced by climate change and the severity and repetition of these disasters is increasing with every climate induced disaster. It is a major non-security challenge for Pakistan.

(ii) Socio-economic and Political Implications of Climate Change on Pakistan

1- Socio-economic

- Infrastructure loss
- Loss of human life
- Heavy financial loss
- Agricultural loss

a- Infrastructure loss

Climate change has induced a loss of major infrastructure including over 229,700 houses, 790 bridges and 2,811 km of roads in 2025 according to National Disaster Management Authority.

b- Loss of human life

Climate disasters have induced a total human loss of around 1,739 people dying from floods of 2022 according to a data by Amnesty International.

c- Heavy financial burden

Climate change places a burden over \$30 to \$34 billion on Pakistan's exchequer according to a report of World Bank Group.

d- Agricultural loss

Disasters due to climate change have affected the agricultural sector

of Pakistan in the worst manner. A study by Global Change Impact Study Centre reports that climate change would cause 8-10% agriculture decrease.

2 Political Implications

- Straining resources
- Fueling displacement
- Rising Poverty
- Increasing Crimes

a- Straining resources

The impact played by climate change is direct on resources, the destruction of agriculture and damaging of streets disrupts the chain of supply (Food and Agricultural Organization)

b- Fueling displacement

Climate change brings disaster and that forces people to leave their homes to some safe areas. According to Displacement Monitoring Centre (DMC), over 24.3m internal displacements have occurred.

c- Rising poverty

Climate disasters does not let the economy flourish, this is manifested in annual report by IMF poverty Index where Pakistan ranks 52nd poor country.

d- Increasing crimes

Rising poverty creates a burden on life of common citizen who without any proper living are forced to apply illegal means. Rule of Law Index by World Justice Project ranks Pakistan 129.

(III) Pakistan's Institutional Response to Climate Induced Challenges

Pakistan's national disaster institution is National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). This is the body responsible for adapting and mitigating climate related hazards. NDMA has developed climate Action Plan named Pakistan National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Plan 2023-2030. This envisaged ways to deal with climate related disasters. However, despite clear guidance and policy these initiatives are not implemented properly and NDMA fails to fulfill its purpose due to lack of adequate funding and no proper setup at district level.

(IV) Critical Analysis

Climate change is a serious non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. The response by Pakistan to tackle this issue is not adequate and there needs to be much efforts given to work against dealing with these crisis. There is lack of public participation, accountability, consensus oriented policy and adequate spending on institutions like NDMA and no district level disaster dealing authority exists in Pakistan. Real efforts are needed to deal with climate related disasters & to improve condition of Pakistan.

(v) Conclusion

To sum up, climate change poses a serious threat to Pakistan. It exposes Pakistan to multifaceted crisis ranging from social, economic and political. Moreover, the institutions responsible for dealing with climate related vulnerabilities fails to deliver in Pakistan. Pakistan is most vulnerable to climate change and is among nations severely damaged by it.

"Floods are acts of God, but flood losses are largely acts of man."

- Geographer, Gilbert White.

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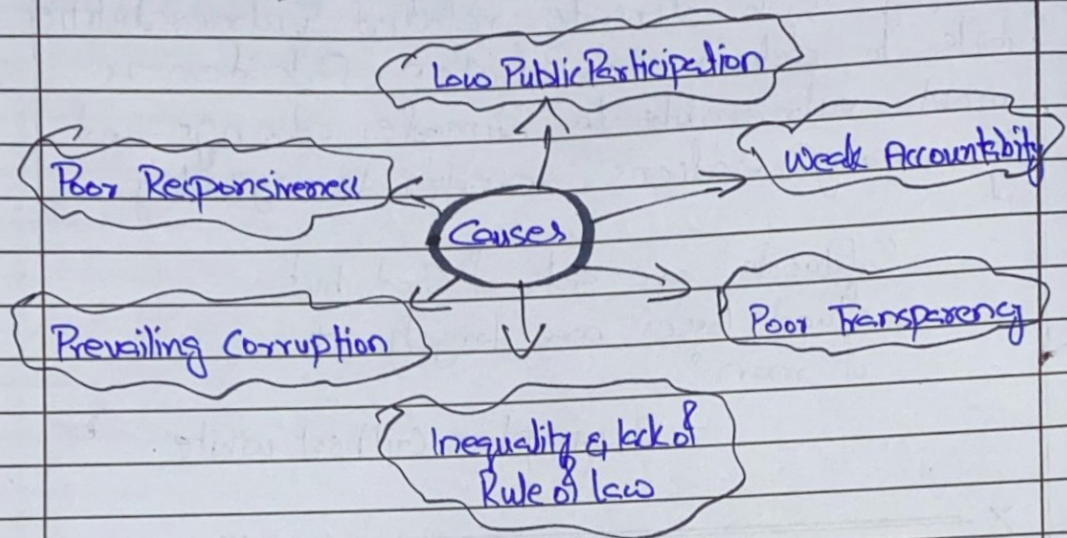
Q4 -

(1) Introduction

The history of Pakistan has remained complex to understand. There has never been consistency in any regime in Pakistan. Sometimes, there is seen a democratic leader with majority support and sometimes, a military leader governing absolutely. This factor highlights the current condition of Pakistan which despite spending nearly 80 years of full independence has not developed adequately. The regime changes

and political instability has many causes and carries wide implications for national security and foreign policy.

(ii) Structural Causes of Political Instability in Pakistan



a- Low public participation

In Pakistan, the government that are meant to represent people and support them fail to bring people into governance. This can be highlighted by failure of local government.

b- weak accountability

Despite democratic structure, accountability remains a mirage for strong. This is observed by recent 27th constitution amendment.

c- Poor transparency

Moreover, poor transparency fuels political instability. Law like PECA restrict people to question the public office holders.

d- Prevailing corruption

Pakistan ranks 135/180 countries on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index. Corruption leads to political instability and damage nation's credibility.

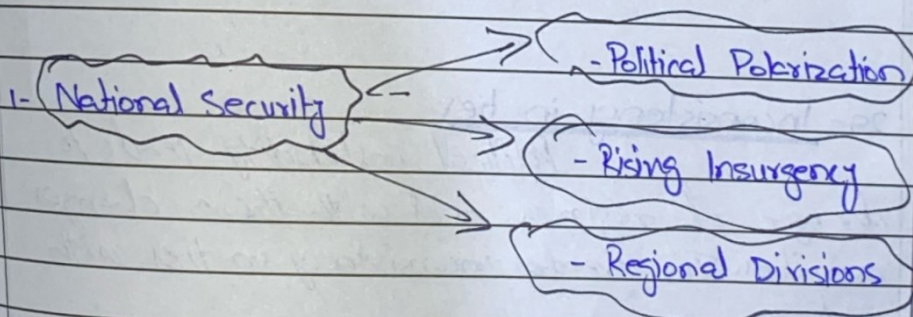
e- Inequality and lack of rule of law

Rule of law, a prerequisite of any democratic system is weak in Pakistan. Pakistan ranks 129/142 in Rule of Law Index, 2024 by World Justice Project. This fuels political instability.

f- Poor responsiveness

The responsiveness to public remains low in Pakistan. Institutions do not have any public trust. This is manifested in Governance Report by PIDF, 2014. This is responsible for political instability in Pakistan.

(iii) Impacts of Political Instability on Pakistan's National Security and Foreign Policy

1a- Political polarization

Political instability creates political polarization. The governments do not want to work along opposition and there is rise to political victimization.

1b- Rising insurgency

Political instability fuels hatred among masses and gives rise to insurgency. This can be observed from the case of Balochistan where masses are unready to work with state institutions.

1c- Regional division among masses

Political instability creates unequal distribution of resources. This in turn creates regional division and hate among people of different provinces. This can be observed in Pakistan where Punjab is more developed than rest of country.

2- Foreign Policy

- Inconsistency

- Lack of trust

- Damaged Reputation

- Weakened Economic Bargaining

2a- Inconsistency in ties

Political instability leads to change of regimes and with them changes priorities. This creates inconsistency in ties with nations.

2b- Trust Deficiency

Political instability creates trust deficit among countries. This bars the nations to invest in the country due to threat of violence and regime changes.

2c - Damaged reputation

Political instability damages the reputation of a nation. A nation with instability is perceived to be unsafe to travel. This can be exemplified by Pakistan's Passport ranking of 102.

2d - Weakened economic bargaining power

Due to political instability, the economic bargaining power is weakened and the institutions feel unsafe to give loans for any development purpose and this reduces the chances of Foreign Direct Investment in country.

(iv) Critical Analysis

Pakistan's political instability hinders its overall development. This needs to be worked on with zeal and efforts. There must be a consensus orientated debate among all stakeholders to make sure there is smooth transition of power and protection of constitutionalism.

(v) Conclusion

To sum up, political instability creates an overall burden on Pakistan's national security and its foreign policy. This in return leads to weaken the economic, social and financial standing of Pakistan.

07

(i) Introduction

The history of Pakistan can be seen dominated by its security apparatus for more than 50 years directly. The military establishment has shaped the overall foreign and security policies in Pakistan. With its origin to Western system, the military/security establishment prefers to work in favour of the West and it is seen developing its policies on design of it and even directly participating in Western wars.

(ii) Pakistan's Security Establishment Shaping Foreign and Security Policies

a- Security establishment shaping foreign policy of Pakistan

Pakistan's security establishment has a direct tilt towards the Western world. Therefore it can be observed throughout history that whenever there are blocks being created in the world, Pakistan is found standing with the West. This can be observed with Pakistan's stance during the Cold War of US against the Soviet Union where Pakistan directly supported the US despite local calls for avoiding any interference in foreign affairs.

b. Security establishment shaping security policies

In Pakistan, it is widely seen that military is direct in decision making even without communicating with civilian government. This can be observed from different stance of Musharraf and Nawaz Sharif in Kargil War. The military controls all the security policies in Pakistan.

(iii) How it Influence Pakistan's International Standing?

The shaping of Pakistan's foreign and security policy by its military establishment influences the international standing of Pakistan. The world is clear that in whatever circumstances, Pakistan will always be found in the Western block against all the enemies. This has always been seen in Pakistan's overall dealings.

(iv) Conclusion

To sum up, Pakistan's foreign and security policies are in full extent influenced and shaped by its security establishment. The security establishment has a long history of direct rule in Pakistan and it is observed by history that Pakistan is always found in Western block.